Mozart: Horn Concerto Mvt 4: Rondo

The facts: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart wrote this for his friend in 1786. A concerto is a piece with a big solo. A movement is a section of it. Rondo is a shape with one idea that keeps returning.

Warm-up: Ask one of your class to suggest a gesture or a rhythm or a sound. Get the rest of the class to copy it (whatever it is)
Ask someone else to create something for you to copy. Ask four children in total and copy each time
Discuss which is your favourite gesture and label it A. Label the other three B, C, and D (each one includes the solo gesture and then everyone copying)
Make the following structure out of your solos and copied ideas (whatever they are)

A : B : A : C : A : D : A

Explain to your class that you have just made the exact same shape (or structure) as Mozart uses in his Horn Concerto

Demonstrate: Mozart uses a tune with a leap and then several repeating notes. Play this on a xylophone and encourage children to come forward and copy or invent their own version

Here's the beginning of Mozart's:

![Mozart's tune]

The Task
Split into four groups, each group must create a short piece using the idea of a leap and repeated notes. Each group must include one solo moment

Share and Join
Ask each group to perform to the class and discuss which group is most effective. Label this group A, and, as before, label the others B, C and D

Make the same structure with these short pieces as you did during the warm up A : B : A : C : A : D : A

Finishing off
Concertos often have a ‘cadenza’ at the end. This is a short section where the soloist shows off. In Mozart’s day soloists could play whatever they wanted during the cadenza but they always ended with a ‘trill’ – a fast wobble between two notes to signal to the orchestra to play again.

Choose a child to play a ‘cadenza’ (showing off) moment and encourage them to play whatever they like during the section as long as they end with a trill or wobble to signal the end.